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AUDACITY.

Since the beginning of the Christian era, audacity has been a marked factor in the success or defeat of any invention, advanced method, new idea, or of the individual. When we turn to history we find innumerable instances in support of this statement. Alexander the Great, with an audacity born of high aspirations, subdued the world; yet left his name a synonym of ungratified ambition. Peter the Great of Russia, emulous of Alexander, waged unnecessary war, brought misery to thousands, and as intensely hated as feared by his subjects, died surrounded by his dogs. Napoleon, by advanced methods in the art of killing, by the rapidity with which he moved large bodies of troops and by the audacity displayed in attack, won the admiration of his countrymen, the envy of his colleagues and the hatred of other nations. His successes were the result of an audacity which raised him to a dictatorship. William T. Sherman planned a campaign requiring months for its accomplishment, through a section of country bitterly hostile; the audacity of the undertaking fairly dashed the world, and brought forth volumes of protest against a move which was predicted could end only in failure. As in war so in invention. The application of steam as a motive power was ridiculed as an audacity, and Isaac Watts denounced as a visionary. Robert Fulton's steamboat was thought to be a foolish experiment, doomed to failure before tried, and worthy of attention only because of the audacity of the contrivance. Ben Franklin had the audacity to experiment with electricity and leaden jars, and was knocked down for his temerity. Sam'l F. B. Morse's telegraph was an audacity considered impractical and of doubtful utility; at best a scientific toy, which might interest scientists, but could not be put to practical use. Edison's telephone, cars propelled by steam power, Howe's sewing machine, McCormack's reaper, Ericsson's revolving turret on war ships, and indeed all useful inventions have had to run the gauntlet of adverse criticism, and were classed as audacity. The magna charta was the result of the audacious and clamorous demands of English commoners, and in itself was an audacity against monarchical government. The abolition ideas of Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Harriet Greeley and many others scarcely less well known, were too audacious to merit serious consideration, and it was more the graceful, forceful and audacious manner used, in presenting their ideas than the subject itself which interested. The policy outlined by the republican party in 1860, reiterated in 1860 and adhered to during the past thirty years, with only such modifications as the exigencies of the times demanded, was an audacity. Lincoln's denunciation of the doctrine of states rights, as defined by John Randolph and ably maintained by Stephen A. Douglass was an audacity, permissible in debate, but never to be endorsed.

The same quality which demanded and received the attention of the world to these things has ever kept uppermost in Tammany hall—if it be not a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous to mention Tammany. The audacity of schemes and methods which sparkle with brilliancy of conception and boldness of execution have ever marked the Tammany way. David B. Hill is now posing as the most fearless and the ablest democrat of them all. Audacity has ever been his watchword, his guiding principle. By the use of his power he dazes his brother democrats and dares when they hesitate. What shall be his end?

THE MECHANIC.

Among the manual laborers of the world, the mechanic, or artisan if you please, occupies the higher place. His manly initiative occupation, requiring skill in the use of tools, and understanding sufficient to produce from designs the utensils, vehicles, machines and structures necessary to the needs and enjoyment of life. The preparation and training required to become efficient in any one of the trades, not only hardens his muscles, but broadens his mind and develops his understanding. To keep pace with his brother workmen he must be observant and must possess knowledge sufficient to apply his observations in a practical manner to the work in hand. Socially he is classed with the laborers, but his knowledge of a trade gives to him the supremacy. As a factor in the government he is the inferior of no man and not infrequently rises on his own merits to positions of trust and influence. His position rarely sinks to the level of the uneducated, unskilled laborer, and his knowledge endows him with a power which enables him to guard against the encroachments of those men or measures which seek to tend to depreciate his work and lower his condition. As a rule he is better housed, better fed and better clothed than his unskilled brother. He is the backbone of a nation, which only he can sustain to him, and

grow up better prepared to take up the trade of their father or step into some less laborious occupation. In the enjoyment of so many advantages it might be supposed his condition needed no consideration, but the long hours of arduous toil, broken only at the noon hour, the perpetual rush and hurry of our generation are affecting him, perhaps less noticeably, but none the less surely. In no other country are so many hours of continuous, uninterrupted toil exacted. In no other country have the people so few holidays. Remedy this condition and much cause for complaint is eliminated. Throughout Canada thirteen holidays are observed generally. In the United States we have but seven of which only four are observed by all the states. There the Saturday half holiday is observed, here six full days' work are usually required for every week. Mechanics are alive to their own needs, and it may safely be left to them to work out proper remedies. The world may have been created in six days as the scriptures relate, but it does not follow as to reduce for even one year, the three score and ten allotted to him.

INTOLERANCE.

Acts of intolerance have ever brought upon the perpetrators, whether individuals or bodies, the just indignation of all classes. Charles I., by his intolerance, placed his head upon the block, and thus freed England of a tyrant whose reign was a succession of intestine wars. The south, by its intolerance of northern methods, brought on the rebellion. Emperor William of Prussia, by his intolerance, has shaken to its foundations an heritage brought to a high state of prosperity by his grandfather. The recent conference held in St. Louis, by the intolerance of its views, has excited the ridicule of the nation. The intolerance of Iowa prohibitionists has almost completely changed the political complexion of that state. Religious intolerance in all ages and in all countries, has been guilty of crime and outrage. The intolerance of the bishops and clergy overthrew the French cabinet a day or two ago, and so on through the annals of history we find intolerance a fruitful source of wrong and crime. In the light of known events, why does the prohibition party continue to countenance and wage its battles on lines little short of intolerance. Let the evils they lay to the door of drunkenness be multiplied an hundred fold and be yet further intensified by over wrought imaginations, and still they would be unwarranted in the course they have been and are pursuing. The murders committed in Des Moines a few years ago, were directly traceable to their overzealous endeavors to put down the liquor traffic. Efforts made in every state to control the traffic are defeated in legislature after legislature because of intolerant methods pursued. Can they not see the handwriting on the wall? Their cause is a good one and has the hearty sympathy and co-operation of men and women, good and true, all over this broad land; but by their intolerant acts they condemn themselves and check results that should come from their efforts.

THE ACCOUNTING.

It is now a little more than four weeks since the Rev. W. A. Frye, through the columns of THE HERALD, called upon our charitably disposed readers to contribute to a fund for the relief of the distressed poor of the city. That appeal, as has been recorded, was promptly and generously responded to, and about \$400 in money, provisions and clothing was received, and has been distributed. This HERALD office was made the central depot for the distribution of these supplies, but to the Rev. Mr. Frye is due the greater credit for faithful and conscientious work in relieving the distress found. Today, THE HERALD gives an accounting of its stewardship, and has to announce its satisfaction at the results achieved. The work of charity is noble in its aims, and to Mr. Frye's indefatigable energy, unselfish devotion to the work, too much credit cannot be given. To him was left the responsibility of investigations that the unworthy should not impose upon the generous contributors to the fund, and this responsibility he has faithfully borne. Not a case has been asked for relief that Mr. Frye has not given his attention and a personal visit to the home of the applicant. An exact accounting shows that he has personally called upon and given relief to eighty-three different families, and to some of them it was necessary to furnish relief three or four times. Mr. Frye reports that at present he has no cases that need further relief and unless the winter should become much more severe or sickness more prevalent, no further donations will be needed. The kind friends who responded so promptly to our call have the sincere thanks of Mr. Frye and THE HERALD and the blessings of those relieved.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has written several letters, in which he roasts Tammany Democracy as a conspiracy against good government, and a piratical organization for plunder, which decent democrats and all good citizens should oppose. The fact that both Hill and Grover are working with and for that piratical organization will not, we imagine, deter Mr. Curtis from supporting Mr. Cleveland this year provided he has a chance. Mr. Curtis has certainly shown his lack of principle in the past and cannot well be trusted in the future.

man hardened in crime should turn philanthropist and devote the remainder of his life to the amelioration of the condition of convicts who had served their terms, is one of the most remarkable phases of that remarkable animal—man. Since Christ pardoned the dying malefactor on the cross, there are few instances recorded of reformation, so pronounced, coming so late in life, and atoned so nobly as in the case of Michael Dunn.

Tax socialism wants it to be all law, while the anarchist wants no law at all. That is the difference between them. The socialist wants the government to do everything for everybody. The anarchist desires to abolish all government and let the original moral and Christian ideas in the human race be the rules of conduct.

It should be made the duty of the city marshal, street commissioner, the board of health and the sewer and plumbing inspectors, to meet with the council. This attendance should be made compulsory. Some one would then always be present to act promptly and perhaps more efficiently than they are doing now.

Mr. Emperor William of Prussia would stop blaspheming and turn his august interest toward the unfortunate poor, who are clamoring for bread at his very gates, the world might overlook his beguiled utterances long enough to applaud his charities.

His late appointment of Lord Dufferin to succeed Lord Lytton as ambassador at Paris tops off the career of a man who has received more honors in the way of diplomatic and official dignity than any other Englishman.

Persons from the incident reported, Peru, Ind., prohibitionists have departed of putting down the saloon by argument and persuasion, and adopted the more expeditious and effectual dynamite expedient.

The agricultural department at Washington has come to the conclusion that artificial rain making is a failure.

IN THE CITY CHURCHES.

Subjects of the Sermons to be Preached Today.

Children of Zion—On Scribner street, between Eighth and Tenth streets. Preaching services 10:30 a. m. by Pastor Basil Stephenson; subject, "Consecration." Fellowship meeting at 3 p. m., subject, "The Power from on High." Evening service at 7 p. m. The sermon will be the fourth on "The Pilgrim's Battle on the Way Against Error and Fanaticism." A cordial welcome to all.

Mrs. Helen Stuart Richings will address both meetings of the Progressive Spiritualist society today. At 10:30 a. m. the subjects will be taken from the audience at 7:30 p. m. The sermon will be on "Our Children in the Spirit World," and will speak especially of their instruction and amusement. Conference at 6:30 p. m.

The Rev. W. A. Frye's morning subject today is "The Ascension." Evening subject: "The Wolf in the Wolf's Clothing." The evening lecture is the first of a series of four to be given on the same subject.

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary society of Ames M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. E. W. Fairfield, Tuesday, March 1, at 2 p. m. Gentlemen are invited to see, which will be served from 5 to 7 p. m.

There will be a celebration of the holy communion at 10:30 at Trinity church this morning. Sermon, "But Not Yet." Evening at 7 o'clock. Sermon, "Nazareth." Sunday school and bible class at 3 p. m.

An attractive musical entertainment will be given at St. Mark's mission hall, No. 18 Plainfield avenue, tomorrow evening. After the numbers have been rendered choice refreshments will be served.

Sunday school of the South Episcopal mission at 3 o'clock in the hall on South Division street, opposite Eleventh avenue. At four o'clock service will be conducted by the Rev. J. B. Hubert.

At the South Congregational church today, the pastor's morning sermon will be upon "Expectation and Manifestation." Evening subject, "Unspotted." Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m.

This morning at the Unity church, Miss Tupper will discuss "Has the Evolution from the Christianity of Jesus been Retrogressive." Evening subject: "Is the Law of Jesus Practicable?"

At the morning service of the Universalist church, Dr. Flutcher will preach upon "Universal Restoration and Evangelical Preaching." No evening service.

The Rev. L. H. Davis will preach his annual sermon to the Custer Guard this morning at the First Presbyterian church. Bible class at noon. Evening service at 7 p. m.

The Rev. J. B. Massiah, the colored clergyman of the Episcopal church who preached recently in Westminster abbey, will lecture in St. Mark's church Friday evening.

Dr. Fair will administer the rite of confirmation to a class at St. Mark's church this morning at 10:30. Holy communion and sermon at 10:55 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Borean Baptist mission, corner North Coast avenue and Third street. Preaching by the pastor, D. M. Courtwright, at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Service at St. Mark's on Ash Wednesday, March 2, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Daily services during Lent at 8:25 a. m., 12 noon, and 4 p. m.

This evening at 7 o'clock, Elder L. G. Moore of the Seventh Day Adventists will preach in Good Templars hall upon "The Dream of a King."

TALK OF THE PLAYS

Which Are Current in Local Theaters This Week.

"THE POWER OF THE PRESS"

"The Pay Train" at Redmond's—Downing's Crookes at Smith's—Many New Features and Novelties at Geary's.

The past week has been a brilliant one theatrically as far as Powers' grand is concerned. The event of the season was the engagement of Willard last Monday. The brilliant English player won Grand Rapids in one evening, and the memories of his powerful acting as Cyrus Bunker are still alive with every auditor. Willard is a consummate artist, who understands the minutest details of character study, his impressions are permanent and lasting, and this is the best test of an actor's talent and power. The offering for the present week, which are enumerated below, are very tempting.

Powers—"Power of the Press."

This is the title of a new drama which will be presented at this theater tomorrow and Tuesday evenings. It was written by Geo. H. Jossop and Manager Augustus Pilon. Pilon is a well-known manager of combinations, and an old actor. "The Power of the Press" is his maiden effort as a play.



Wright, and was the result of a desire to turn a good memory, stocked with the experience of more than a score of years, to practical account. The story is: Steve Carson, a ship carpenter, happily married, is lured to his ruin by drink and evil companions, headed by Turner Morgan, an unprincipled wretch, who had been a former suitor for the hand of Carson's wife. By the connivance of Morgan, Carson is made to appear guilty of felonious assault and attempted burglary, and is sentenced to Sing Sing for five years. During his imprisonment his wife ekes out a living for herself and children by singing in the chorus. On Steve's release he endeavors to find work at his old trade, but is everywhere refused, his conviction having forfeited his standing in the ship carpenter's guild. He is finally able to fight the union and obtain recognition, owing to the fearless editor of a newspaper, who determines to see the poor carpenter righted. Morgan is proved to be a counterfeiter and his villainy exposed. Carson and his wife are happily reunited and all ends as it should. The play has the faults of melodrama in general, but is effective with its more stirring scenes and climaxes. It is effectively mounted.

Powers—"All the Comforts of Home."

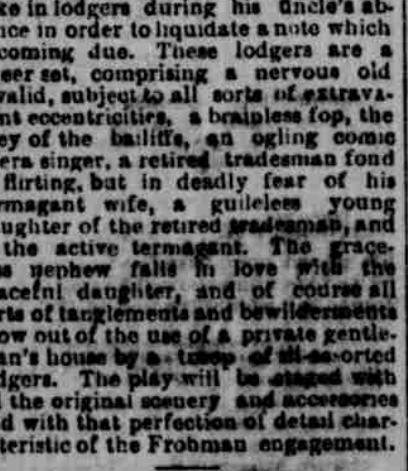
Charles Frohman's company of selected players will present William Gillette's latest success, "All the Comforts of Home" at Powers' next Friday and Saturday afternoon and evening. The play has enjoyed a long and prosperous run in New York and has had unaltered success on the road.

The story is: A jealous husband of a second wife suspects his spouse of lack of faith because he has got hold of a tender letter of hers making an appointment with a young man who bears the noble name of Victor Smyth.

Victor is really in love with the young wife's step-daughter, and of course all the usual complications ensue. The English Obello hurries his wife and daughter off to the continent, leaving his house in charge of a scapegrace nephew who is deeply in debt and who decides to take in lodgers during his uncle's absence in order to liquidate a note which is coming due. These lodgers are a queer crew comprising a nervous old invalid, subject to all sorts of extravagant eccentricities, a brainless fop, the prey of the balliffs, an aging comic opera singer, a retired tradesman fond of flirting, but in deadly fear of his daughter, and a young man, the daughter of the retired tradesman, and of the active tenniser. The graceless nephew falls in love with the graceful daughter, and of course all sorts of complications ensue. The play will be staged with all the original scenery and accessories and with that perfection of detail characteristic of the Frohman engagement.

Redmond's—"The Pay Train."

Florence Bandler's comedy drama, "The Pay Train," will open at Redmond's tonight and for a week. The story of which is as follows: Act first



opens at the Cole homestead. Benjie has grown to be a bright, rollicking, girl of fifteen, the life of the neighborhood. Frank Hale, a tramp, stops at the farm house and asks Benjie for a horse, which she is one black-maling visit to Cole, recognizes in Hale a former tool, and forces him to leave the place, which he does swearing vengeance. Benjie compels the

farmer to sell his crops to an accomplice that he may secure the money. Benjie overhears the story of her mother's death and her father's disgrace, and as Benjie is about to leave with the money from Cole, she stops him, and at the muzzle of a gun makes him return it. The plot of the play then deals with scenes in a mine trouble, where farmer Cole is acting as foreman under the name of Barnes. Benjie is convicted and sentenced for attempted robbery. Frank Hale makes Benjie an offer of marriage, which is accepted, and thus a beautiful story dramatically told is happily ended.

Geary's Museum and Theater.

Of the many stories written of American travelers becoming lost on the barren plains of the far west, none can compare to the terrible experience of Demetrius K. Knapczyk, the escaped exile from the horrible prison-nina of Siberia, that appears at Geary's museum this week. While a prisoner he was chained to a wheelbarrow, compelled to work eighteen to twenty hours a day and living on one meal of black bread and thin soup. The tale he relates of his harsh treatment, privations and sufferings of the prisoners while in the mines is awful. Several other pleasing features will be seen in the lecture hall and a list of vaudeville entertainers is announced in the theater. Prominent among the many are Alfredo and Prescott, refined musical artists; Prof. George B. Glendish, the accomplished ventriloquist; Phil Maher, the comedy boomer; Morton and Van Allen, black-face sketch artists; C. J. Gregory, foot juggler, with his dancing barrel, clogs and tapers; Arthur Barnard, with his original fun on the quiet, assisted by his leaping bulldog.

Smith's—Downing's Crookes.

W. W. Downing's New Orleans Crookes will be the attraction at this house the week of February 29. Among the many novelties they introduce some of which are entirely new to the stage and may be mentioned the "cake walk." This very funny and amusing after-piece is part of the closing entertainment of the show each evening. The "cake walk" was first introduced in this country by an old colored slave some twenty-five years ago. He asked any darker what a "cake walk" is, and he would most vociferously smile; in fact, the average colored man's idea of Heaven is a place where he will be allowed to eat juicy watermelon and chicken, shoot craps during the day and indulge in what he calls "cake walk" at night. All who attend Smith's opera house this week will have the opportunity to witness a genuine "cake walk," which will surely have the effect of driving dull care away if nothing more serious. Downing's New Orleans Crookes at Smith's opera house.

City News in Brief.

Col. E. Crofton Fox has returned from a southern timber-hunting expedition. He has been negotiating for the purchase of a large tract and it is possible will close the deal some time this week. They will have a banquet at the Eagle hotel on Wednesday night.

The music committee of St. Joseph's society will give a free musical entertainment in the Casino this evening. The program will consist of fourteen numbers of choice selections.

The court house building committee yesterday paid monthly estimate No. 39 on the court house job which amounted to \$504.77.

The Foresters of the city will meet this afternoon in their hall on Canal street, at 6:30, and march in a body to St. Mark's church.

No wonder everybody is talking about Arthur & Philbrick's \$3.00 cabinets. They are the finest ever produced in Grand Rapids.

There were twenty-four real estate transfers reported for registration yesterday representing property valued at \$27,940.

A local Planchette has been consulted and it declares that Harrison will be elected and that Belknap will be defeated.

Miss Satterly, a training school teacher of Kalamazoo, will occupy a position in the life boat on all, even over so stiffly, during those dreadful years.

An incident connected with the Morton house is recorded which will amuse many. From the report of the annual meeting of the society in 1876, it appears that in accordance with request made of him, he had written to the parent society in New York, asking that what terms Bibles could be furnished to the hotels in the city, and had been advised that the society would give one-half the price of the Bibles. He so stated to the proprietress of the "Morton," but they declined to take any, unless the society would make them as a donation.

For a long time the headquarters of the society were in W. G. Henry's book store. Since his resignation as depository, Henry M. Hindebill, C. W. Eaton, L. E. Patten, and Frank M. Halsey have served successfully. The present officers are: President, L. R. Atwater; secretary, M. E. Tomlinson, treasurer, F. M. Halsey.

Athletic Club Notes.

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Joe Dougherty leaves next week to join Gilligan Bros. circus.

Joe Duak has received an offer from Pickett & Rush's circus.

Contagious Diseases.

Jennie Hamma, aged 4, No. 83 Grandville avenue, typhoid fever; Laura Blakeley, No. 89 Seward street, measles.

Board of Public Works.

The board of public works held an important meeting yesterday afternoon. Besides transacting a small amount of business, plans and speci-

TWO SCORE AND TEN

Records of the Kent County Bible Society

FROM EARLY PIONEER DAYS

Distinguished Citizens Who Have Been Its Officers—How the Gospel Was Given to Every Living Creature.

This year the Kent County Bible society will celebrate its fiftieth birthday. The society, of which one hears but little in these days of higher education, many books, and debating clubs in Grand Rapids, appears to have been organized, and recognized by the parent American Bible society of New York city, in 1842, although no official record of its proceedings before the year 1846 have been preserved.

The object of the society has always been to supply bibles to all who can not afford to buy them for themselves, and to sell them at the lowest possible price to all others. Bibles written in every language, bibles with notes and without notes, big bibles, little bibles, every edition—all are thus brought within the reach of those who wish them for themselves or to give to others.

The funds of the society are kept up by contributions, church and individual, the sale of books, and considerable money has passed through its hands in its half century of existence.

The book of records is very interesting, not only for the facts it contains, but for the history written on the lines of the "village" of Grand Rapids and her "good men and true." In front is posted the certificate given by the parent society in New York to the Kent county auxiliary, dated July 23, 1842. Secretary Taylor's

first duties, salaries and writings covers the first pages, now yellow and discolored with time, and on which the ink is so faded as to make the words scarcely decipherable. Following Mr. Taylor's reports come those of Judge S. L. Wilkey, who was elected secretary in 1848, and continued in office four years. Judge Wilkey was a true hand of the day, and didn't spare the ink, although he seemed to be a little economical about the paper. The Rev. C. Smith, who served as secretary for some years, spared neither ink nor paper, and wrote all over the page, leaving no space between the lines. One secretary, with an eye to variety in his reports, wrote some of them in blue ink, some in black ink, and the rest with lead pencil.

The prevailing fashions in penmanship can be as distinctly traced in the book as if it had been written for no other purpose than to show them. In spite of the boast that the present system is so much ahead of the past in educational advantages, an examination of the old records would not convince one that people write any more legibly than they did fifty years ago.

The first recorded meeting of the society appears to have been held in the M. E. church July 20, 1846, at which time the following officers were elected, President, the Rev. James Ballard; vice president, L. R. Atwater; secretary, A. B. Taylor; treasurer, R. Luther; executive committee, E. N. Faxon, G. S. Deane, W. G. Henry, Henry Stone and Wm. Haldane. Of these only three are now living.

They Explored the Village. In 1849, it was "Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to explore the village of Grand Rapids and the county of Kent, so far as they could, without incurring expense to the society, to the end of ascertaining the amount of destitution, and supply of the Bible to families unable to purchase, as well as those able to purchase."

Soon after a committee was appointed to "explore the village of Grand Rapids, and employ suitable persons to explore the village and distribute Bibles to the destitute." It seems that this committee agreed to gather the following facts: How many families are without the Bible; how many Bibles and Testaments are in the village; how many Catholics who refuse to receive a copy of the Protestant Bible? Unfortunately, this committee never made a full report, but it is recorded that in one district there were "found four persons destitute and unable to purchase Bibles, who were tendered supply."

In 1853, the society employed the Rev. E. Prince, of Canada, to superintend the "exploration" of the county for such destitution, at a salary of \$30 a month. In 1860, James Joy was paid \$1.20 a day for doing the same work.

There is no record of how many whatever between 1861 and 1865—why it is not hard to imagine. Kent county was explored for other purposes those years than to find families who were destitute of Bibles. It is hard to understand the life boat on all, even over so stiffly, during those dreadful years.

An incident connected with the Morton house is recorded which will amuse many. From the report of the annual meeting of the society in 1876, it appears that in accordance with request made of him, he had written to the parent society in New York, asking that what terms Bibles could be furnished to the hotels in the city, and had been advised that the society would give one-half the price of the Bibles. He so stated to the proprietress of the "Morton," but they declined to take any, unless the society would make them as a donation.

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The board of public works held an important meeting yesterday afternoon. Besides transacting a small amount of business, plans and speci-

fications were received from the only engineer specifications for a sewer in Madison avenue, from North Leaven in Mills street; one in Charter street, Bond street and Plainfield avenue, one in North Union street, from Julia to Fountain street, and one in Arch street, from West Leonard to Webster street.

Daniel Parkin. Elizabeth Van Yaldyk, No. 602 Twine street, general telegraph; Emma Barker, No. 34 South Division street, enteritis; James G. Gable, No. 121 East avenue, organic disease of brain; Helen Pullman, Evergreen avenue, consumption.

South End Ladies' Literary club concert, Simmons' hall, Monday evening, February 25.

Republican Meeting. There will be a meeting held at the circuit court room, March 2, at 7:30. A general invitation is extended to all persons who would like to join an active republican club. After the business of the meeting is transacted, addresses will be made by good speakers.

C. W. Watkins. President Lincoln Club.

South End Ladies' Literary club entertainment, Simmons' hall, Monday evening, February 25.

Royal and Dr. Price's baking powder 40 cents per pound at Hatch's.

Who is Hartman? Well, he is the musical goods and furniture at Nos. 91 to 100 Ottawa street. Call and get so quanted.

Choice can salmon 12 1/2 cents per can at Hatch's.

Holland the Hatter and Furnisher, No. 3 South Division street, has just put in a merchant tailoring department. He has a fine employ a dress cutter, and guarantees a perfect fit.

Mince meat 8 cents per package at Hatch's.

A. J. Friedrich, No. 32 Canal street has received an entire new stock of goods. His stock is a large one and comes from the best manufacturers in the world, such as well as at home. He has instruments imported direct from France, Austria, and Bohemia, and a large stock of guitars coming direct from Germany. His stock of guitars of American make is the largest he has ever carried. In fact, everything in the way of musical instruments or musical merchandise, can be found at his store and at the lowest prices, as he buys in large quantities, and by so doing gets special rates, thereby enabling him to sell to his customers at prices far below all competitors. These are facts that can be verified by call on him and an examination of his stock and his prices.

Six bars Santa Claus soap for 25 cents at Hatch's.

Eight bars of German family soap for 25 cents at Hatch's.

Knock World renowned hair, spring styles. T. W. Dunn & Co., 81 Monroe street.

Large pickles 5 cents per dozen at Hatch's.

Black bass, fit for a king, at Detten-thaler's.

An ingenious writer, quite famous in his line, says of the quotation, "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," it is very good for truth, but when truth has been crushed to earth, it may have passed before truth will materialize; therefore truth must not be crushed; must be sustained.

In other words, the water must not be permitted to pass the mill before it grinds. We know the market may have passed before truth will materialize; therefore truth must not be crushed; must be sustained